

ZELENOVA, V. D., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of phase transformations in martensite and austenite powders". Moscow, 1959. 16 pp (Main Admin of Sci Res and Design Organizations of the Gesplan USSR, Central Sci Res Inst of Ferrous Metallurgy TsNIIChermet), 110 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 136)

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964230006-0 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

AUTHORS:

Gulyayev, A.P. and Zelenova, V.D.

SOV/126-8-3-31/33

TITLE:

Investigation of the Pearlitic Transformation of Isolated

Austenite Powder

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 8,

Nr 3, pp 475-476 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The method of isolated austenite powder manufacture from a quenched steel by anodic solution has been described by Zelenova (Ref 1). In this paper the results of a study of the pearlitic transformation of isolated austenite are given. This transformation was studied in

powder separated by electrolytic solution from the quenched steel Kh12F1 (1.49% C, 12% Cr, 0.28% V). The isothermal transformation diagrams of austenite for the quenched steel Kh12Fl and for isolated austenite separated from this steel were compared. Isothermal decomposition curves for powder and solid specimens were plotted by means of an anisometer of the N.S. Akulov system for which purpose the austenite powder and solid specimens were heated to, and soaked in, the temperature range 300 to 700°C. The

powder obtained by electrolytic solution of the steel

Card 1/3

was transferred to a quartz tube with a ground cork stopper.

sov/126-8-3-31/33

Investigation of the Pearlitic Transformation of Isolated Austenite Powder

In order to obtain the isothermal decomposition curve of austenite for the solid specimen, the latter was also placed in a quartz tube in order to ensure, as far as possible, identical conditions of heating to a constant temperature. The solid specimens and powders were, after soaking in the isothermal bath, also investigated by X-rays. In the investigation of the steel Kh12Fl an isothermal transformation of austenite in the solid specimen, as well as in the powder, has been observed in the pearlitic transformation range. decomposition of austenite diagrams for the solid specimen and for the powder are shown in the figure on p 476. X-ray photographs, taken of the powder prior to isothermal soaking, show only austenite lines consisting of separate point reflections. X-ray photographs taken of the powder after isothermal treatment show continuous diffraction lines of the α -lattice. The X-ray pictures are identical for the powder and the solid specimens. The authors conclude that the essential difference between isolated austenite and that of the solid specimen in the

Card 2/3

Investigation of the Pearlitic Transformation of Isolated Austenite

initial condition is the fact that secondary stresses are absent in powder made by electrolytic solution of quenched steel. There are 1 figure and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut (Central Motor Vehicle and Engine Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 10, 1959

Card 3/3

18.7500

66243

SOV/126-8-3-32/33

AUTHORS:

Gulyayev, A.P. and Zelenova, V.D.

TITLE:

Investigation of the Intermediate Transformation of

Isolated Austenite Powder

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 8,

Nr 3, pp 476-478 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Gulyayev et alii (Ref 1) have shown that no martensitic transformation occurs in monocrystalline austenite powder made by electrolytic solution of quenched steel. The aim of this work was to establish the characteristics

of the isolated austenite transformation in the

intermediate temperature range and compare them with those of a solid specimen. The intermediate transformation of isolated austenite was studied in powder separated by

electrolytic solution from quenched 144Kh3 steel (1.44% C, 3.45% Cr, 0.21% Si, 0.36% Mn). investigation of the isothermal transformation of

austenite of the quenched 144Kh3 steel and the separated electrolytic deposit was carried out with an anisometer of the N.S. Akulov system. Isothermal decomposition curves were plotted at 300 and 400°C. Specimens of the quenched steel and of the electrolytic deposit were heated in the

Card 1/3

66243

Investigation of the Intermediate Transformation of Isolated sov/126-8-3-32/33 Austenite Powder

anisometer bath and held there for different periods of time after which they were quenched in water. For solid specimens of the above steel, a transformation was observed in the temperature range 300 to 400°C. The isothermal decomposition of austenite curve at 400°C is shown in the figure on p 477. An X-ray investigation of the electrolytic deposit has shown that a small increase in magnetic induction of the powder as the result of soaking at the intermediate transformation temperature is due to the formation of Fe304. X-ray photographs of the powder after isothermal soaking are analogous to those taken of the original powder, except for the oxide lines. Thus, as in the case of the martensitic transformation, there is no intermediate transformation of isolated austenite obtained by electrolytic solution, whereas in the solid specimen it takes place in the usual way. The transformation of austenite in the medium temperature range has common characteristics with the martensitic transformation. This has led to the idea that the transformation in the medium temperature range

Card 2/3

66243

Investigation of the Intermediate Transformation of Isolated sov/126-8-3-32/33 Austenite Powder

passes through martensite formation. Such a point of view has been expressed by Shtoinberg (Ref 3), Minkevich (Ref 4) and Kurdyumov (Ref 5). The absence of transformation in isolated austenite in the intermediate transformation temperature range confirms the hypothesis of the martensitic nature of the $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ change in the bainite transformation. There are 1 figure and 5 Soviet

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut (Central Motor Vehicle and Engine Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 10, 1958

Card 3/3

VINOGRADOV, Yu.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZELENOVA, V.D., inzh.;
SHISHOKINA, K.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Using X-ray diffraction and electron diffraction examination
in investigating wear-resistant coatings. Trudy NIIKHIRMASH
no.27:168-175 '59. (MIRA 14:8)

(Protective coatings—Testing) (X rays—Diffraction)

(Electron diffraction examination)

GULYAYEV, A.P.; ZELENOVA, V.D.

Investigating martensite transformation in isolated austenite of carbon free iron alloys: Fiz. met. i metalloved. 9 no. 4:525-529 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii institut.

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut.

(Steel-Metallography)

18.7500 78122 \$0V/129-60-30-1/16 AUTHORS:

Gulyayev, A. P. (Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor), and Zelenova, V. D. (Candidate of Technical Sciences)

TITLE:

Distribution of Carbon in Case-Hardened Layer of Alloy

Card

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,

1960, Nr 3, pp 2-7 (USSR) ABSTRACT:

This is a report concerning an investigation of steel 18KhGT containing 0.21% C, 1.07% Mn, 0.29% Si, 1.03% Cr, and 0.15% Ti. Some additional experiments were con-

and 0.10% T1. Some additional experiments were conducted with steel 1Kh13 (C.1% C; 13% Cr) and steel 1Kh17N2 (0.1% C; 17% Cr; 2% Ni). For comparison steel 20 (0.2% C) was investigated. The samples of the solid carburizing agent at 9200 C over a period of and 6 hr. After case-hardening some samples were 3 and 6 hr. After case-hardening, some samples were

quenched in oil with precooling (for precooling the samples were swiftly carried from case-hardening box

Distribution of Carbon in Case-Hardened Layer of Alloy Steels

78122 sov/129-60-30-1/16

to the box with carburizing agent, heated to 850° C, and held for 1 hr). The other samples were quenched, without precooling, either in oil or in 10% water solution of NaOH. Sharp hardening was applied to prevent the disintegration of martensite during the cooling. samples of steel 20 were treated in the same manner. The high-chromium steels were carburized in gas atmosphere at 950° C for a period of 15 hr, then quenched from 1,100° C and given additional treatment at -70° C. The treated samples were subject to "in-layers" roentgenographic and chemical analyses. The experiments showed that there are two types of different distributions of carbon in case-hardened layer; "normal" distribution as in steel 20, Kh13 and Kh17; and "abnormal" as in steel 18KhGT (the abnormal distribution of carbon seemingly is observed in other low-alloy case-hardened steels; such a distribution was detected in steel 12KhN3A). The "hormal" distribution is characterized by the maximum concentration of carbon on the surface and a gradual lowering of its content

ard 2/4

Distribution of Carbon in Case-Hardened Layer of Alloy Steels

78122 SOV/129-60-30-1/16

away from the surface. The "abnormal" distribution of carbon is characterized by the maximum content of carbon in the solution located not on the surface but at some distance away from it (though total carbon content in the layer shows maximum on the surface). Therefore there is a layer on the surface in which total carbon content is larger than its content in the solution. The excess carbon is found in carbides. All experiments are described and discussed. The process of case-hardening of high-chromium steels takes place at high temperature (950° C) and requires 15 hr. Under these conditions an equilibrium state, or that close to equilibrium, is reached, and a diffusion redistribution of chromium takes place. Case-hardening of 18KhGT steel takes place at lower temperature (920° C), and it requires only 6 hr. The initial state of 18KhGT steel corresponds to point \mathcal{C}_0 . At the beginning of saturation the concentration corresponds to point \mathcal{C}_1 . Then, as in the case of high-chromium steels, begins the stage

Card 3/4

Distribution of Carbon in Case-Hardened

Tayer of Alloy Steels

of carbide formation (cementite). The formation and the growth of carbide particles causes the impoverishment (regarding carbon and chromium) of adjoining regions of austenite, which results in the decrease of general concentration of carbon in austenite. There

Card 4/4

SHEPELYAKOVSKIY, K.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZELENOVA, V.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; OSTROVSKIY, G.A., inzh.

Structure and properties of an induction-hardened layer of steel. Metallowed. i term. obr. met. no.9:24-29 S 162. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy avtomobil'nyy mavod (ZIL) i Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledowatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut.

(Steel-Metallography) (Induction hardening)

L 10690-63 EMP(q)/EMT(m)/BDS-AFFTC/ASD-JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3001653

5/0129/63/000/006/0030/0035

AUTHOR: Zelenova, V. D.; Ostrovskiy, C. A.; Shepelyakovskiy, K.Z.

TITLE: Growth of austenitic grain in steel during induction heating

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 6, 1963, 30-35

TOPIC TAGS: austenitic grain, steel, induction heating, martensite steel, austenite steel

ABSTRACT: The initial austenitic grain, whose size depends on the dispersibility of the original structure, determines the grain size of steel made by induction heating. The rate of heating, from 8 to 1000 degrees per second item and affect size of the prize of grain; but further austenite growth to the prize of the

marahkara kermanan dara dan mengapakan penganan dan bermanakan pengapakan bermangan pengapakan bermanakan berm

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964230006-0"

A Maria St. AFR CLOSS

steel and of optimal inductive heating rates are the essential means for increasing the strength of machine parts. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and b ligures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 09Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 003

Ja/____Card 2/2

the first than the second of the first terms of the

01929-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WB/JD

ACC NR. AR6031071 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0277/66/000/007/0013/0013

AUTHOR: Gulyayev, A. P.; Zelenova, Z. P.

TITLE: Study of resistance of austenitic steels to cavitation

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mashinostr mat konstr i raschet detal. mash. Gidropr, Abs. 7.48.89

REF SOURCE: Sb. Kavitats. i gidroabrazivn. stoykost' met. v gidroturbinakh. M., Mashinostroyeniye, 1965, 71-74

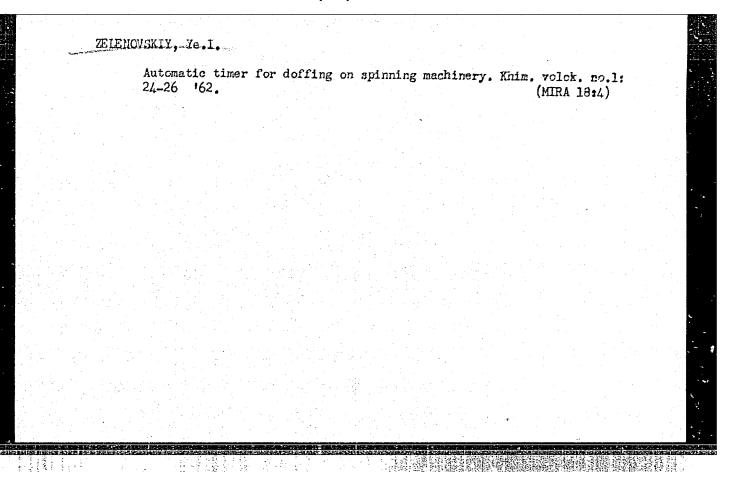
TOPIC TAGS: steel, austenitic steel, stainless steel, cavitation resistance, martensite, magnetostriction oscillator

ABSTRACT: The effect of austenite transformation to martensite on the cavitation resistance of stainless steel samples was studied, using a magnetostriction oscillator. It is pointed out that due to the effect of cavitation in steels with unstable austenite martensite forms which increases the wear resistance of the steel. To decrease the stability of austenite in 0. 2Kh19N9T and 0. 4Kh19N9T steels and at the same time to increase their cavitation resistance, it is suggested that the nickel content be reduced from 3-9% to 7-8%. Orig. art. has: a bibliography of 3 reference items. [Translation of abstract] [AM] of 1/1 hs SUB CODE: 13/

ZELENOVA, Ye.I., referent

Copper smelting plant in San Manuel (from "Journal of Metals" no.9, 1957). Biul. TSIIN tavet. met. no.8:39-40 '58. (MIRA 11:6) (San Manuel, Aris.--Metallurgical plants)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964230006-0"



ZELENSAKAYA, N.S.; MAYLING, L.; NEUDACHIN, V.G.; SMIRNOV, Tu.F.

Rules of selection for nuclear reactions involving nucleon associations in the SU(3) scheme, TAd. fiz. 2 no.3:427-432 S '65. (MTRA 18:9)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvonnogo universiteta.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RD

CA ON C WILLER 17

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964230006-0

ANDREYEV, K.P.; BOBOREKO, E.A.; IGNAT'YEV, I.S.; ZELENSHCHIKOV, A.V.; BELYAYEVSKIY, I.A.; SHIRYAYEV, A.M.; SAPIRO, M.M.

Steam injection cooling of stillage. Gidroliz. 1 lesokhim. prom. 10 no.7:30-32 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitnospirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Andreyev, Boboreko, Ignat'yeva, Zelenshchikova). 2. Leningradskiy godroliznyy zavod (for Belyayevskiy, Shiryayev, Sapiro).

(Alcohol)

ANDREYEV, K.P.; ZELENSHCHIKOVA, A.V.; IVANOVSKIY, H.A.; PRAKH'YE, I.S.

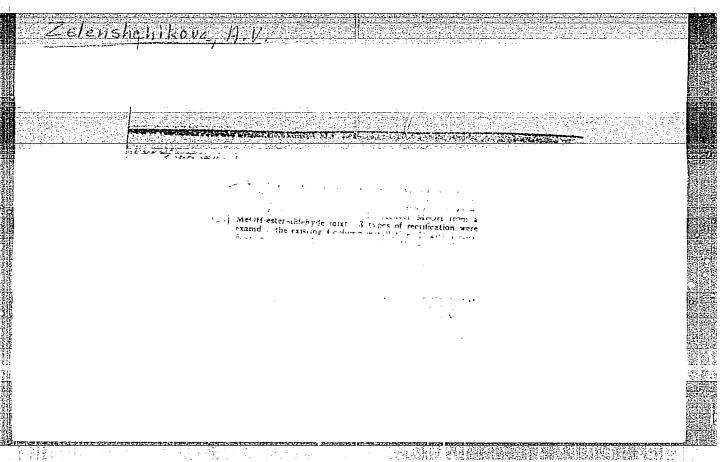
Reducing steam consumption in the distillation of beer. Gidreliz.

i lesokhim. prem. 9 no.1:12-14 '56. (MIRA 9:6)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Andreyev, Zelenshchikova)

2.Syas'skiy tsellyulozno-bumazhnyy kombinat (for Ivanovskiy, Prakh'ye).

(Distillation apparatus)



UTENKOVA, V.A.; ZELENSHCHIKOVA, A.V.; KALYUZHNYY, M.Ya.

Producing vitamin B₁₂ by cultivating propionic acid bacteria on sulfate liquor. Vit. res. i ikh isp. no.5:73-81 '61.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti; Leningrad.

(GYANOGOBALAMINE) (PROPIONIBACTERIUM)

(SULFITE LIQUOR)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964230006-0"

为。是17年18日第7届18日的18日,18日本18日本18日

SVIRIDOV, V.V.; YEFANOVA, V.A.; ZELEHSHCHIKOVA, K.Kh.

藍劍區(三)

New data on the Pre-Cambrian of the southern slope of the Vorcnezh Massif in the region of the Kazanskaya railroad station. Sov. geol. 8 no.52113-115 My '65. (MIRA 18:7)

l. T3entral'neya laboratoriya Volgo-Donakogo territorial'nogo geologicheskogo upravleniya.

An unknown plan of 1816 of organizing, at the Krakov Central College, institutes of agriculture, veterinary medicine, and mining. Kwart hist nauki 1 tech 7 no.4:499-529 162.

ZELENSKAYBA, G.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Application. J-12

Glass. Ceramics. Construction Materials.

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27753

Author : G.V. Kukolev, A.G. Zelenskaya.

Inst:

Title : Sulphur in Metallurgical Dolomite.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. rabot po khimii i tekhnol. silikatov. M.,

Promstroyizdat, 1956, 327-332.

Abstract: Conditions furthering the contamination of dolomite (D) with S

during the process of D burning, as well as the influence of S on sintering of D are investigated. It is noted that all the additions accelerating the sintering of D (Fe₂O₃, Al₂O₃, TiO₂, bauxite) impede the elimination of S considerably. The conditions of elimination of S from D are improved by introducing 5 to 10% of metallurgical D and up to 2% of sodium chloride into the slime of gypsum containing D, as well as by burning

Card : 1/2 -107-

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964230006-0"

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Application. J-12
Glass. Ceramics. Construction Materials.

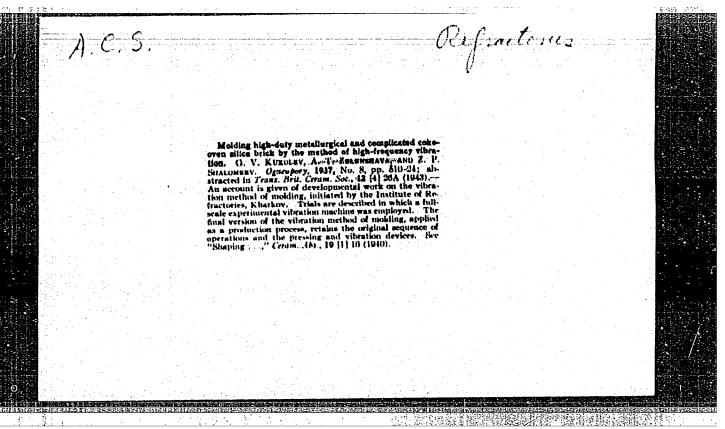
Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27753

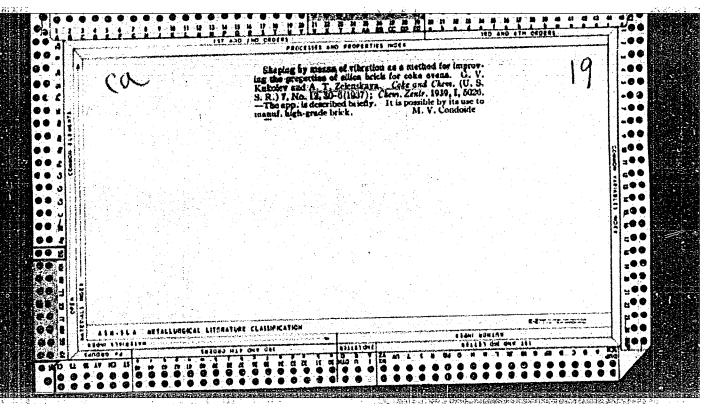
such D together with D poor in fluxes. A complete elimination of S is secured by using the optimum mixture, consisting of 66.5% of Nikitovskiy D, 28.5% of Yelenovskiy D and 5% of gypsum.

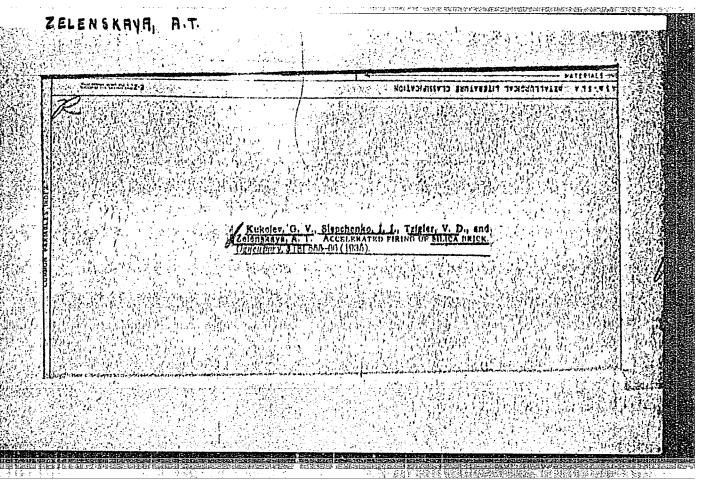
Card : 2/2

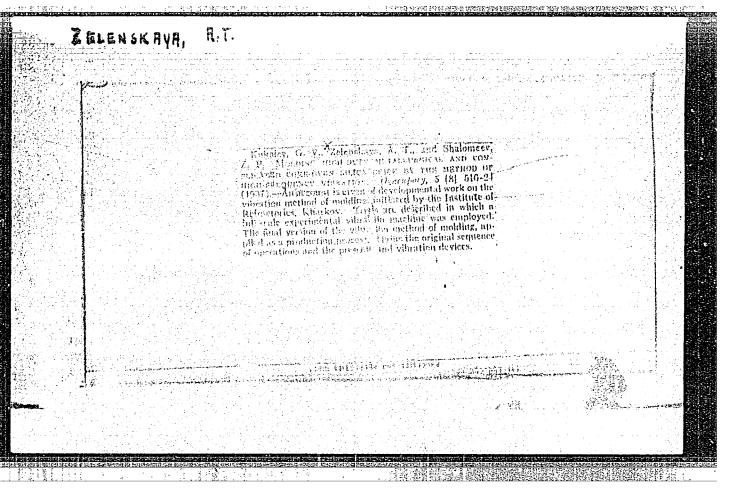
-108-

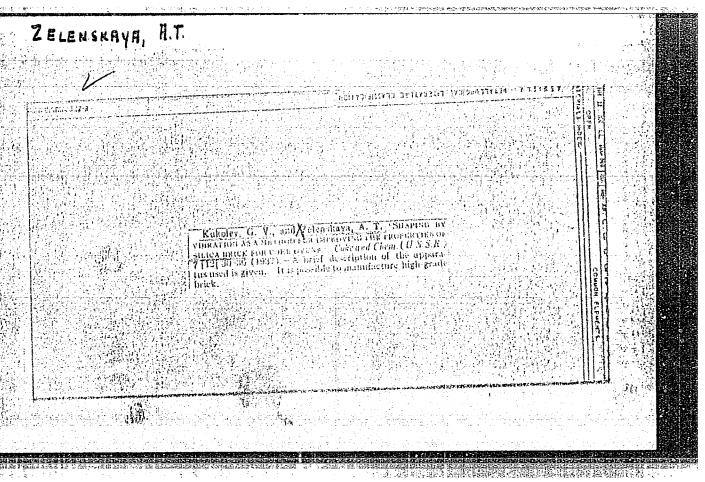
	,	cetone - 4 '62.	water - a	t system						
	441	IRA 15:	1628-633	35 no.3	l.khim.	Zhur.pri	lubility i butanol.	ethanol -		
			alcohol)	et. (Butyl	universit alcohol)	stvennyy (Ethyl	ciy gosuda (Acetone	1. Kiyevs		
					· . _{Mar}					
:									4 4	
•										
•										











SOV/137-57-6-9527

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr. 6, p 29 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kukolev, G.V., Zelenskaya, A.T.

On the Sulfur in Metallurgical Dolomite (O sere v metallurgiche-TITLE:

skom dolomite)

Sb. nauch. rabot po khimii i tekhnol. silikatov. Moscow, Prom-PERIODICAL:

stroyizdat, 1956, pp 327-332

A study is made of the reasons for contamination of dolomite (D) ABSTRACT: by S, and methods of purification are sought for Nikitovka and Yele-

novka D of the following % compositions respectively: SiO2 2.55 and 0.12, Al₂O₃ 0.96 and 0.26, Fe₂O₃ 0.20 and 0.34, MgO 20.55 and 19.62, CaO 29.5 and 33.9, P2O5 - and 0.04; SO3 0.03 and -; losses on roasting 45.10 and 45.72. Roasting of D in shaft ovens, cupolas, and rotary ovens shows that in the 1st and 2nd of these alternatives

roasting results in the S contents rising to 0.76% owing to the S in the fuel, but only in roasting in rotary ovens, where there is less

direct contact between the D and the fuel, does the S content drop noticeably. A special equipment is used to study the reaction of Card 1/2

SOV/137-57-6-9527

On the Sulfur in Metallurgical Dolomite SO2 and D in the 800-1500°C interval. Curves of S absorption by various dolomite mixtures, both with and without addition of gypsum, are presented. The concentration of SO₂ in the gas fluctuates between 0.9 and 10.7%. D intensively absorbs SO2 at lower temperatures, but the S content drops as the roasting temperature rises. Addition of chromite (0.5-2%) and introduction of anthracite (0.4-15%) into the mixture failed to result in complete decomposition of the gypsum. Addition of finely ground metallurgical D (5-10%), inhibiting the onset of sintering, gave good results, and the S content was cut to 0.01-0.03%. The optimum mixture yielding good S removal, low porosity, and good resistance to hydration is the following: 66.5% Nikitovka D, 28.5% Yelenovka D, and 5% gypsum. The S enters the D from the fuel ash, the gas phase, and the raw material contaminated by gypsum. The best results of roasting are obtained in rotary ovens. As temperature is raised from 800 to 1500°, absorption of S by the D drops. The absorbed S is completely removed at 1700°. The factors inhibiting S removal are a strong reducing medium and the presence in the D of components increasing the amount of melt and impairing sintering (scale, Fe2O3, Al2O3, Cr2O3, FeO2, and bauxite). Factors facilitating S removal are addition of 5-10% metallurgical D, introduction of up to 2% sodium chloride, and roasting of D rich in gypsum jointly with D poor in fluxing agents (such as that of Yelenovka). P.V. Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964230006-0

137-58-4-6492

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 23 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kukolev, G. V., Zelenskaya, A. T.

TITLE: Proper Granular Constitution of Burnt Dolomite (O ratsional'-

nom zernovom sostave obozhzhennogo dolomita)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. in-t ogneuporov,

1957, Vol 2, pp 73-83

ABSTRACT:

The unit weight of the uncompressed dry granular material and the angle of repose of a mixture of 3 fractions of commercial burnt metallurgical dolomite (MD) was determined. The grain-size fractions were 20-12, 12-4, and 411 mm. The best results in terms of dry granular material weight (up to 1.93 g/cm³) were obtained for a mixture containing up to 20% of the 1-4 mm fraction. As grain size in the mixture rose, the angle of repose of the MD increased, attaining 29-30°. The velocities required for MD grains of the 0.5, 1.2 and 3 mm classes to "hover" were determined experimentally and by calculation. It was established that at the common rates of motion of the gases in the smelting space of an open-hearth furnace (10-15 m/sec), carry-off of MD grains is not to be expected if they

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964230006-0

137-58-4-6492

Proper Granular Constitution of Burnt Dolomite

are \$\geq 2\$ mm in size. A verification of the tendency of granular MD to hydration for 6-75 days showed that a mixture containing 20% 1-4 mm grains shows only 0.34% hydration in 40 days. At the Makeyevka Iron and Steel Mill, the walls and banks of 55-, 110-, and 130-t open hearth furnaces were provided with MD of the indicated grain composition. The MD consumption proved to be 25.2 kg/t steel, as against 32.2 kg/t for dolomite of 12-20 mm grain size. This work served as the basis for a re-examination of the engineering specifications for MD, with the result that the minimum grain size was lowered from 4 to 2 mm, yielding a 10-20% increase in the production of salable MD at dolomite plants.

S.G.

1. Dolomite--Properties--Determination

Card 2/2

SOV/81-59-9-32088

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 9, p 358 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kukolev, G.V., Kivin, D.I., Zelenskaya, A.T., Lur'ye, M.A., Minskiy,

TITLE:

Magnesite-Dolomite Highly-Refractory Products

PERIODICAL:

Sb. nauchn. tr. Vses. n.-1. in-ta ogneuporov, 1958, Nr 2 (49), pp 277 - 296

The manufacture of magnesite-dolomite products from clinkers with ABSTRACT:

various content of dolomite (D) and magnesite (M) in the raw material mixture of the clinker has been studied. Satka M and Karagay D served as raw material; for binding CaO, crystalline quartzite and iron scale were introduced; for the stabilization of β -2CaO \cdot 3iO₂ an addition of phosphorite ore was introduced. The composition of the magnesitedolomite charge was so calculated that a high (~ 1) coefficient of

saturation with lime was obtained. Four charges were prepared: I - the ratio of M to D = 1:1; I^{F} - the same with an increased content of scale,

II and III with the ratio M to D = 1:2 and 2:1, respectively. Dried briquets from charges I, I^F and II were burnt in the rotating furnace

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964230006-0"

Magnesite-Dolomite Highly-Refractory Products

sov/81-59-9-32088

V. Zlochevskiy

Card 2/2

1 1

131-58-6-8/14

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964230006-0"

AUTHORS:

Kukolev, G. V., Kivin, D. I., Zelenskaya, A. T., Lur'ye, E. A.,

Minskiy, Ya. M.

TITLE:

Water-Tight Magnesite-Dolomite Brick (Vodoustoychivyy magnezito-

dolomitovyy kirpich)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory, 1958,

Nr 6, pp. 270 - 274 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The investigations carried out by the Institute for Refractory Products showed that by combining magnesite and dolomite in the raw mixture for clinkers it is possible to obtain products of high quality, which was proved in the papers by G. V. Kukolev and D. I. Kivin (Reference 1). In carrying out the present work clinkers were produced by means of burning a calculated and controlled finely ground mixture of dolomite, magnesite, quartzite and phosphorite. The finely ground mixtures were produced according to the wet process. In table 1 some results of the laboratory investigations are mentioned. In the VNIIO experimental works several tons of synthetic water-tight magnesit-dolomite clinkers were produced and of it burned and unburned bricks were made. Furthermore the production of the masses is described in

Card 1/3

Water- Tight Magnesite-Dolomite Brick

131-58-6-8/14

detail. The investigation of the samples after burning (tables 2 and 3) showed that the bricks of all masses showed a high density and mechanical strength notwithstanding the relatively low burning temperature. In testing the magnesite-dolomite as well as the usual magnesite bricks in practice the former proved to be of better quality. Thanks to the hydraulic hardening the unburned bricks showed after one day of storing a resistance to pressure of 63-83 kg/cm², after one month 294-340 kh/cm², and after 3 months 530-670 kg/cm², having good properties with all this. Furthermore a scheme for the production of magnesite-dolomite bricks is recommended and described in detail. The possibility and usefulness of vacuum filtering of the slip is proved by the work of G. Z. Dolgina (Reference 2). Unburned big magnesite-dolomite blocks can be produced of burned clinker powders in the villages where they are needed. For the metallurgy in the South, Siberia and other districts the production of bricks can be based on the mixture of dolomite and caustic magnesite with additions. These methods are also to be made use for saving magnesite and chromite ores. The production of unburned fireproof magnesite-dolomite products is to be organized in the works

Card 2/3

Water-Tight Magnesite-Dolomite Brick

131-58-6-8/14

departments for refractory products in the Ural mountains, on the condition that the ready magnesite-dolomite powder of the "Magnesit" will be supplied. Their production of the same burned and unburned products is to be organized in the Nikitovka dolomite Kombinat of dolomite and caustic magnesite with additions. The staff of editors of the periodical remarks on this in reference 3 that first of all a testing of these products of a great industrially produced amount of such bricks would be necessary. There are 3 tables and 2 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut ogneuporov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Refractories)

- 1. Refractory materials -- Production 2. Refractory materials -- Analysis
- 3. Refractory materials -- Test results

Card 3/3

Alteration of quartz porphyry due to heating. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no.2:434-436 '61.

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov. Predstavleno akademikom N.V. Belovym.
(Armenia—Porphyry) (Refractory materials)

ZHIKHAREVICH, S.A.; ZELENSKAYA, A. SAFRONOVA, I.P.; ZOZULYA, I.S.; VITRENKO, P.M.; CHERNYAVSKAYA, Z.Ya.; ABRAMOVICH, A.M.

Production and service of graphite containing inserts. Ogneupory 29 no.12:536-540 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (for Zhikharevich, Zelenskaya, Safronova). 2. Konstantinov kiy ogneupornyy zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" (for Zozulya, Vitrenko, Chernyavskaya, Abramovich).

SMIRNOVA, LA.; SERGEYEVA, T.I.; MEN', M.L.; BONDARYUK, A.S.; KAGARLITSKAYA, E.A.; BUBOVIK, V.E.; YAROSH, A.P.; ZELENSKAYA, G.E.

In memory of T.M. Stepanov. Khirurgiia no.4:91-92 Ap '53. (MLHA 6:6) (Stepanov, T.M., 1880-1951)

 ZELENSKAYA, G. G., (ENGR.)								
Dissertation: "Sectional Calender Rolls From Pressed Cotton." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Textile Inst., 17 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow. 8 Jun 54)								
SO: Sum 318, 23 Dec. 1954								
	*							
마는 사람들이 하는 것으로 가는 것이 되었다. 그렇게 되었다는 것으로 되었다는 것으로 되었다. 1985년 1일								
 경기는 것이 하는 것들은 경기 기업을 받는 것이다. 이 발생님은 이 경기는 경기를 가장하는 것이다. 그는 것이다. 그는 것이다. 그는 것이다. 이 교통이 있는 이 전에 이 전혀 되었다. 이 전략에 되었다는 것을 되었습니다. 이 그는 것이 되는 것이다. 그는 것이다.								
교육으로 통통 소리를 위한 경험으로 가득을 하면 돌아왔다면 하는 사람이 되는 것이 없었다.								
	•							
흥러의 강도 그림 하는 경임에 보고 한 발표를 즐겁게 하시고 있다.	1.							
그렇는 문화장 하는 사람이 불다른 가 보면서 보고 있는 것이 하고 있다.								

ZAIMANZON, Ya.S.; ZELENSKAYA, G.G.; NEBAROV, V.N.

Designing an automatic bleaching department. Tekst. prom. 18 no.8:43-45 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Rukovoditel' mekhaniko-energeticheskoy laboratorii Ivanovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tekstil'nogo instituta (for Zalmanson).

2.Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey otdelochnykh mashin Vsesoyusnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tekstil'nogo i legkogo mashinostroyeniya (for Zelenskaya). 3.Rukovoditel' khimiko-tekhnologicheskoy laboratorii TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Nebarov).

(Bleaching) (Textile factories)

KOROL'KOV, N.V. KOKOREV, V.A., ingh.; ZELENSKAYA, G.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

From the Manchester Textile Machinery Exhibition. Tekst. prom.
19 no.9:67-80 S '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

(Manchester—Textile machinery—Exhibitions)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964230006-0"

All-Union conference on over-all mechanization and automation of production in the textile industry. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 15 no.4:59-61 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5) (Textile industry-Technological innovations) (Automation-Congresses)

ZELENSKAYA, G.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; SIBIRTSEV, S.L., inzh.

New equipment and techniques of the finishing processes.
Tekst. prom. 23 no.7:10-15 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Glavnyy spetsialist po avtomatizatsii i oborudovaniyu otdelochnogo proizvodstva Gosudarstvennogo komiteta mashinostroyeniya pri Gosplane SSSR (for Zelenskaya). 2. Starshiy ekspert Gosudarstvennogo komiteta mashinostroyeniya pri Gosplane SSSR (for Sibirtsev).

(Textile finishing) (Textile machinery)

KON'KOV, Aleksey Ivanovich; ZEL'DIN, Yuliy Rafailovich; KURGIN, Yuriy Mikhaylovich; KOZLOVSKIY, Sergey Dmitriyevich; KON'KOVA, Mayya Forisovna; HDANGV, Konstentin Dmitriyevich; BELEN'KIY, L.I., retsenzent; ARRIMOV, S.A., retsenzent; ZELINSKLYA, G.G., retsenzent; SIBIRTSEV, S.L., retsenzent; VERBITSKAYA, Te.M., red.

[Equipment for the finishing operations in the textile industry] Observedovanie otdelochmogo proizvodstva tekstil'-noi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Legkaia industriia, 1964. 417 p. (MIRA 18:1)

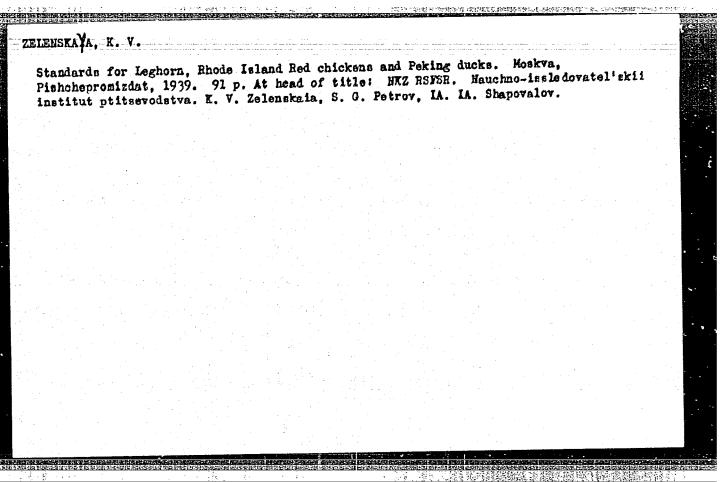
YURGENSON, A.A.; ZELENSKAYA, G.I.; ASSONOV, A.D., doktor tekhm. nauk, retsenzent

[Metals for high-speed diesel engines and their heat treatment; a manual] Metally bystrokhodnykh dizelei i ikh termi meskaia obrabotka; spravochnoe posobie. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie," 1964. 266 p. (MIRA 17:7)

SMIRNOVA, L.A.; SERGEYEVA, T.I.; MEN', M.L.; BONDARYUK, A.S.; KARARLITSKAYA, Ye.A.; DUBOVIK, V.Ye.; YAROSH, A.P.; ZELKESKAYA, G.Ye.

In memory of T. M. Stepanov. Khirurgiia, Moskva no.4:91-92 Apr 1953. (CIML 24:4)

Use of fuel an locomotives.	d lubricants Zhel.dor.tra (D	obtained f nsp. 43 no. lesel fuels	rom sour cr 2:41–44 F †)	ode for die	;:4)	



ZELENSKAYA, K. V.

Zolonskaya, K. V. "Determining the nex of goslings," Trudy Nauch.-issled. in-ta ptitsevodstva, Vol.XIX, 1948, p.45-49

So: U-2888, Letopis Znurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

ZELENSKAYA, I. V.

ZELENSKAYA, K. V. "Kholmogor geese and their importance in the development of Russian goose raising," (A candidate's dissertation), Trudy nauch.-issled. in-ta ptitsevodstva, Vol XX, 1948 (on cover: 1949), p. 5-119, - Bibliog: 56 items

SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal Statey, No. 25, 1949).

PENIONZHKEVICH, Erast Brastovich, prof.; ZELMNSKAYA, Klavdiya Vasil'yevna, kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; DOBYCHINA, I.N., red.; ZUERILINA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Raising geese] Razvedenie gusei. Izd.3., perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 92 p. (MIRA 13:11)

(Geese)

ZBLENOVSKAYA, L.B.

Standardization of auxiliary mining equipment is desirable.. Shakht.stroi. no.11;31 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Starshiy inzhener otdeleniya glavnogo mekhanika tresta Stalinshakhtostroy. (Mining engineering--Equipment and supplies)

83637

5.2400A

S/081/60/000/015/003/014 A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 15, p. 15, # 60234

AUTHORS: Zelenskaya, L.G., Tunitskiy, L.N.

TITLE: Investigation of a Discharge Spectrum in BF3 dn Vacuum Ultraviolet

PERIODICAL: Fiz. sb. L'vovsk, un-t, 1957, No. 3 (8), pp. 489-493

TEXT: A,\$\pi\chi\$C.-5 (DFS-5) vacuum spectrograph (2.7 A/mm dispersion) was used to investigate the discharge emission spectrum in BF3. The rotational structure of two bands in the 1700-1900A range was determined. The bands must according to Cretenin's data (Cretenin, Helv. phys. acta, 1950, Vol. 23, p. 259) belong to the 2 0 - 2 2 transition of the BO molecule, appearing as a contamination. As a result of rotational analysis it is shown that it is probably wrong to relate these bands to the BO molecule, and they are related to the 1 0 - 1 1 or 2 1 transition of some hydrogen compound. Rotational constants B' and B' 2 8.7 cm⁻¹A are determined.

A. Mal'tsev

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

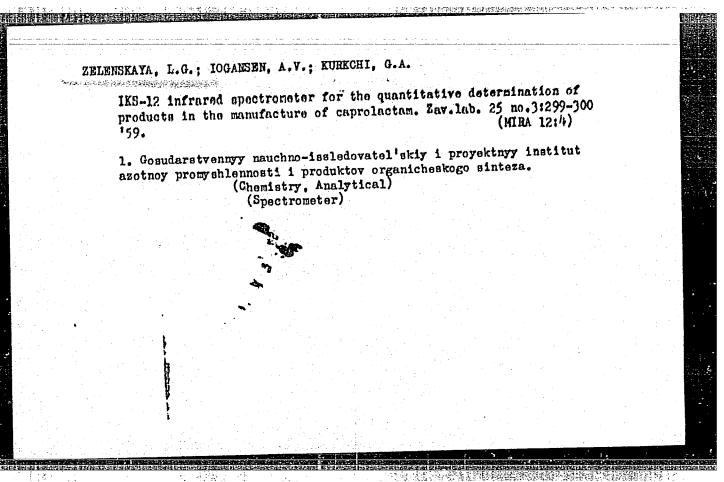
ZELMNSKAYA, L.G.; TUNITSKIY, L.N.

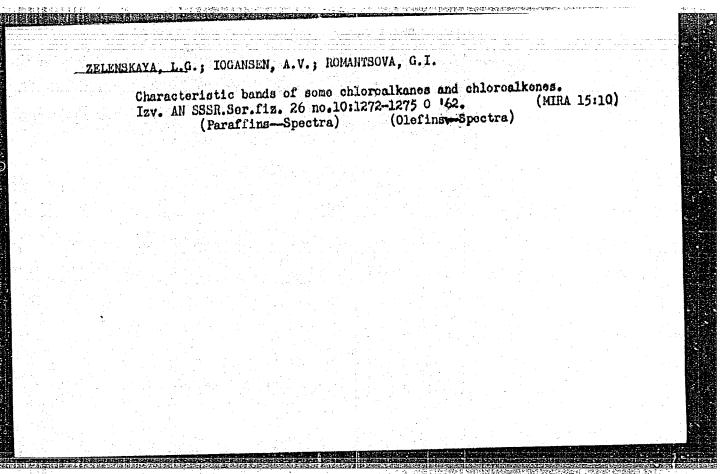
Study of the ultraviolet portion of BF3 spectrum in vacuum discharge. Fiz. sbor. no.3:489-499'57. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Khimichaskiy fakul'tet Moskovakogo ordana Lenina i ordana Trudovogo Krannogo Znameni gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova. (Boron fluoride—Spectra)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964230006-0"

生物是因為1995年發展的企業的發展的1995年的1995年

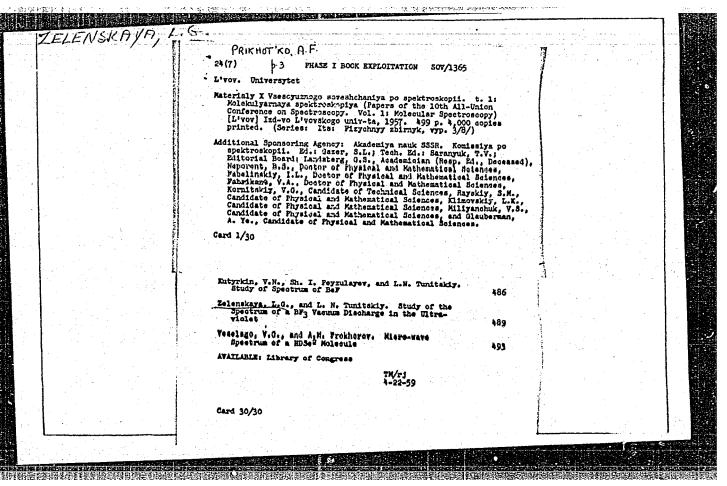




ZELENSKAYA, L.G.; IOGANSEN, A.V.; KURKCHI, G.A.

Measurements with the IKS-12 infrared spectrometer. Zav.lab. ~9
no.4:433-437 '63.

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut azotnoy
promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza.
(Spectrometry)



SOV/32-25-3-15/62 5(3) Zelenskaya, L. G., Iogunsen, A. V., Kurkchi, G. A. AUTHORS: Quantitative Determinations of the Products of Caprolactam-TITLE: production on the Infra-red Spectrometer IKS-12 (Kolichestvennyye opredeleniya produktov proizvodstva kaprolaktama na infrakrasnom spektrometre IKS-12) Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 3, PERIODICAL: pp 299 - 300 (USSR) A lecture was held on this problem at the XII Vsescyuznoye ABSTRACT: soveshchaniye po spaktroskopii (XII All-Union Conference of Spectroscopy) in Moscow in November 1958. For analysing several products of the caprolactam-production infra-rod spectroscopy was used in the case under discussion (Table). The investigations were carried out on the spectrometer IKS-12 which had an amplifior assembly FEOU-18 and an electronic recording potentiometer EPP-09. The tests were carried out according to the method of measuring "in point" (Ref 1); thus the value could be reproduced with an accuracy of + 1% Card 1/2

Quantitative Dotorminations of the Products of SOV/32-25-3-15/62 Caprolactam-production on the Infra-red Spectrometer IKS_12

and the measurements could be accelerated. The concentration of the components was graphically determined from calibration curves. For determining cyclohexane (I) and methyl-cyclopentane (II) the method of a metallic interval standard, the method of a metallic wire acreen (Ref 2) was used. Thus the content of the basic component (I) could be determined up to 0.4% relatively precisely as well as small amounts of the slightly absorbable component (II) (up to 0.15% precisely). Cuvettes of RaCl (liquids) and cuvettes protected by phthoroplast (for NO₂ and aggressive components) were used for the tests. Duration of the analysis: 15 minutes to 1.5 hours. There are 1 table and 2 references.

ASSCCIATION:

Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza (State Scientific Research and Planning Institute for Nitrogon Industry and Products of Organic Synthesis)

Card 2/2

IOGANSEN, A.V.; ZELENSKAYA, I.G. SEMINA, G.N.; Prinimali uchastives
AERAMOVA, M.P.; BALYAS NIKOVA, L.V.

Composition of the products of the exidation of cyclohexane.
Khim. prom. 42 no.93660-661 S '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

Transcent of convertor du to with recovery of rhenium

Transcent.

Transcent of convertor du to with recovery of rhenium. The plant consisted of two cyclons working a parallel, first and second dry electrofilters, and a wet a second dry electrofilters. The plant essent of 90.75 of the

Preatment of

5/136/63/000/004/003/004 2193/2335

4) recovery of Re from the leaching solutions by the adsorption method. There is 1 table.

Eay to table: 1 - component; 2 - dust from the cyclons;
3 - dust from try electrofilters; 4 - composition,
%; 5 - dust from rot electrofilters.

() (2)		Facut Pod	lilasmu	
иент Пент	REDIGERED	ı	11	QUAPLES STUREDO HORBOLO
		¢одержи	ши. 3,	
Zn Cu Pb Cd Re As Sb	1,59 40,5 14,7 0,055 0,098 0,09 0,09	6,66 0,64 53,36 0,25 0,03 0,26 0,003	6,55 0,69 55,33 0,27 0,023 0,27 0,003	0,43 0,28 63,23 0,14 0,606 0,15 0,004

Card 2/2

S/136/63/000/003/001/004 E193/E383

AUTHORS:

Kershanskiy, I.I. and Zelenskaya, L.I.

TITLE:

High recovery of rhenium during electrothermic

processing of raw copper concentrates

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 3, 1963, 50 - 59

TEXT: The object of the present paper was to demonstrate that the difficulties encountered in attaining complete recovery of rhenium present in quantities of up to 40 g/t in some copper concentrates can be overcome by using electric instead of reverberating furnaces for smelting and refining the concentrate. To this end, the authors describe operational experience accumulated at various plants, in which the electrothermic process developed at VNIITs vetmet is used. The data, quoted in tabulated form, include the following: concentration and distribution of rhenium in the products of smelting operations; distribution of rhenium losses at various stages of this smelting process; characteristics of the gases and dusts produced during smelting of granulated concentrate; the effect of the composition of the revert solution on the concentration and distribution of rhenium Card 1/3

High recovery of

S/136/63/000/003/001/004 E193/E383

in the products of wet purification of furnace gases; concentration and distribution of rhenium in the products of smelting of furnace dusts; concentration and distribution of rhenium in the products of dust-catching operations during the convertersmelting of copper-rich mattes; chemical composition of dusts and slags; concentration and distribution of rhenium during hydrometallurgical treatment of secondary dusts and slimes; concentration and distribution of rhenium in the products of leaching of converter dusts and wet electrofilter slime; characteristics of the rhenium-bearing solution to be treated by adsorption on activated charcoal; rhenium-adsorption capacity of activated charcoal as a function of the Na2Co3 and KMnO4 content of the solution. Conclusions: 1) if electrosmelting is used for processing raw, rhenium-bearing copper concentrates, 90% of the rhenium present in the concentrate can be recovered in the final. product (sodium perrhenate). 2) In smelting rhenium-bearing copper concentrates 60-70% of the rhenium finds its way to the gaseous phase, the remainder being concentrated in the matte; the proportion of rhenium found in the slags is negligible. When the Card 2/3

S/136/63/000/003/001/004 E193/E383

High recovery of

matte is smelted in a converter, the entire rhenium content is driven off with the gaseous phase. No rhenium has been found in crude copper and only traces in the converter slags. 3) A wet gas-purifying process, in which a dry cyclon, scrubbers (with and without checkers) and wet electrofilters are used, provides a means of recovering 99.8% rhenium from the gaseous phase. 4) The possibility has been established of combining the recovery of rhenium from the gaseous phase with the leaching operation. Maximum recovery (more than 90%) of rhenium in the solution is attained with a solution containing 1 g/1. KMnO4. 5) The bulk of rhenium losses is noted in lead cakes which, consequently, have to be further treated to recover the rhenium. This treatment is best carried out at a copper-smelting plant equipped for the recovery of rhenium as a by-product. There are 11 tables.

Card 3/3

Testing and using capron filter cloth in nonferrous metallurgy. TSvet. met. 33 no.8:47-49 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8) (Hydrometallurgy) (Filters)	 SNURN	IKOV, A	.P.; Z	elensk	AYA, L	.I.									
		Testin TSvet.	g and met. (Hydro	asing 33 no. lotall	capron 8:47-4 urgy)	f111 9 Ag	er cl '60. (Filt	oth i ors)	n non	Cerrou (MI	s met RA 13	allur (8)	67•		
												and the second			i de
													·		
			1000 1000 1000 1000												

SOV/136-59-5-11/21

AUTHORS:

Snurnikov, A.P., and Zelenskaya, L.I.

TITLE:

Testing Filter-Thickeners for Filtering Neutral Zinc-

Cinder Leaching Slurries (Ispytaniye fil'trovsgustiteley na fil'tratsii neytral'nykh pul'p ot

vyshchelachivaniya tsinkovogo ogarka)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 5, pp 54-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present neutral slurries at all Soviet zinc works are allowed to settle in thickeners. The authors outline the drawbacks of these units (although their performance can be greatly improved, Refs 1, 5, 10) and the relative advantages of filtration. Filter thickeners have been used abroad and, in recent years, at the Volkhovskiy alyuminiyevyy zavod (Volkhov Aluminium Works). The authors describe their experiments which showed that zinc slurry can be filtered with caprone cloth. laboratory experiments (Fig 1), a filter of caprone cloth over caprone mesh was used with a core filtering area of 245 cm2 and connected with a vacuum of 680-740 mm and compressed air at 0.5 atm gauge. Fig 2 shows the rate of filtration, m3/m2 hr (curve 1) and the solidcontent of the filtrate, g/litre plotted against duration of filtration, seconds. The experiments having shown

SOV/136-59-5-11/21

Testing Filter-Thickeners for Filtering Neutral Zinc-Cinder

Leaching Slurries

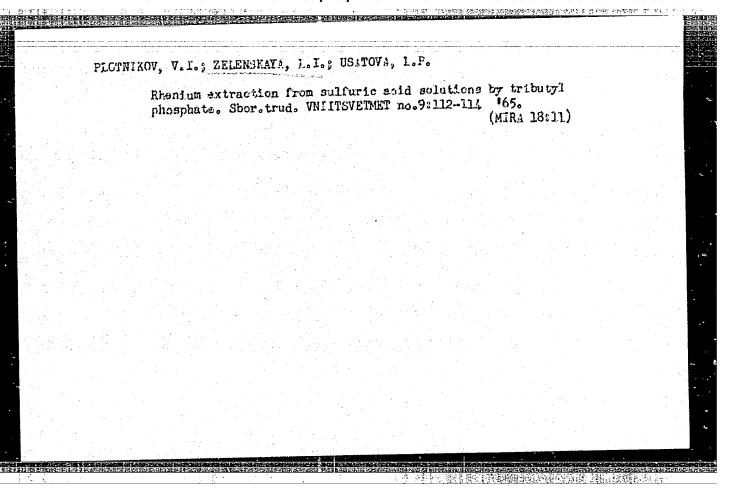
the suitability of the equipment, the work was increased in scale and transferred to the Ust Kamenogorskiy svintsovotsinkovyy kombinat (Ust'-Kamenogorsk Lead-Zinc Combine). Here a Mekhanobr-designed, 1-m2 filtering area filter-thickener (Fig 3) was used, with a suction of 500-600 mm Hg or a pressure of 0.9-1.2 atm gauge. Samples of slurry for filtration were taken (Fig 5) after the agitator and after removal of sards. filtration rate in the former case was 1.16 m3/m2 hr with 0.8 g/litre of solid in the filtrate and a solid : pulp ratio of 0.57 : 1 in the thickened pulp. This ratio of 0.57: 1 in the thickened pulp. This corresponds to a treatment rate per unit floor space Disadvantages of about 40 times that with thickeners. filtration include filter-cloth consumption and high The authors mention maintenance labour requirements. that final conclusions on filtration will be possible after tests with 4.3-m diameter filters (80 m2 filters

Card 2/3

SOV/136-59-5-11/21 Testing Filter-Thickeners for Filtering Neutral Zinc-Cinder Leaching Slurries

area) at the Ust'-Kamenogorsk Lead-Zinc Combine. There are 5 figures and 10 references, 8 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

Card 3/3



SUTIN, I.A., prof.; FINN, G.R., dotsent; ZELENSKAYA, L.N., dots.;
FROLOVA, M.A., red.; ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhmared.

[Handbook of medical microbiology] Uchebnik meditsinskoi mikrobiologii. Pod obahchoi red. I.A.Sutina. Izd.4., ispr. i dop.
Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 383 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY)

MURAVIN, Ya.G.; ZELENSKAYA, L.H.; GIUZ, D.S.

Determining the air permeability of plastic packing materials. Konz.1 ov.prom. 15 no.5:22-24 My '60, (MIRA 13:9)

1. TSentral!nyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut konservncy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti. (Food -- Packaging) (Plastics -+ Testing)

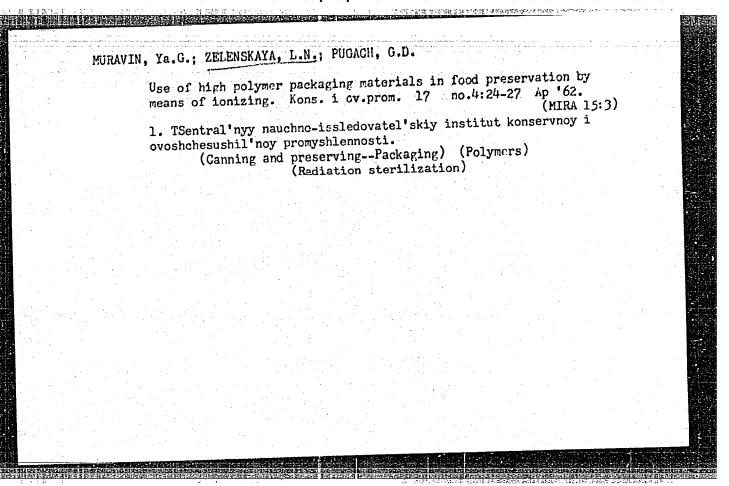
SUTIN, I.A., FINN, G.R., ZELENSKAYA, L.N. [Hedical microbiology] Heditsinskaia mikrobiologiia, lzd. 3, ispr. (MIRA 11:10) i dop. Moskva, Medgiz, 1958. 379 p.
(BACTERIOLOGY, MEDICAL)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964230006-0"

SKVORTSOVA, O.I.; ZELENSKAYA, L.N.

Some cases of moniliasis of the internal organs. Vrach. delo no.8:130-131 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Terapevticheskoye otdeleniye 12-oy bol'nitsy Stalingrada (zav. - 0.1. Skvortsova) i kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - dotsent L.N. Zelneskaya) Stalingradskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (MONILIASIS)



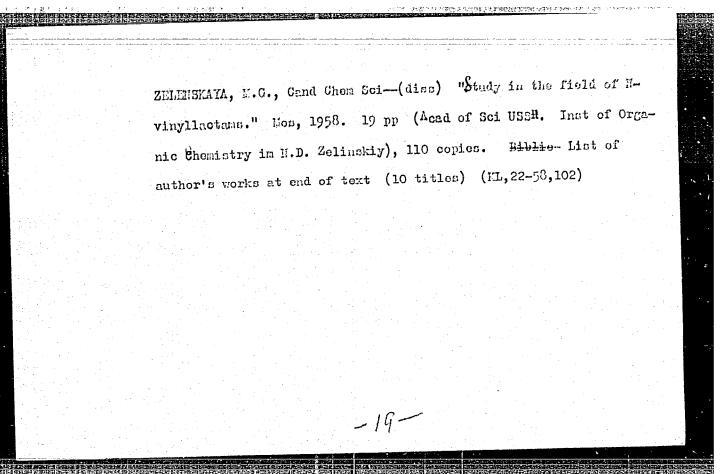
	****	1.5								
ne Senstei	va! [Elimi	nation c	f Bacil	11) in (ases of	Diphthe	ria Infe	ection a	nd of	
Diphtheria	Racillus .	Carriers	by Usi	ng a Bac	illus p	rodigios	us Suspe	nsion,	Tezis	<u>y</u> .
Dokladov 1	2-y Nauchn	oy Sessi	Stalin	gradskog	o Medit	sinskogo	Institu	<u>ıta,</u> Sta	lingre	d,
1952, pp 3	2, 33.									
				*						
	files en la companya de la companya						:			
TATAL I		4								
		e de la sego								
						100				
								1 - 1 -		
								· · ·		
the true										
jaran Kabupaten										
				1 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	200					
	Diphtheria Dokladov 1	Dirhtheria Bacillus	Diphtheria Bacillus Carriers Dokladov 12-y Nauchnoy Sessi	Diphtheria Bacillus Carriers by Usin Dokladov 12-y Nauchnoy Sessi Stalin	Diphtheria Bacillus Carriers by Using a Bac Dokladov 12-y Nauchnoy Sessi Stalingradskog	Diphtheria Bacillus Carriers by Using a Bacillus p Dokladov 12-y Nauchnoy Sessi Stalingradskogo Medit	Diphtheria Bacillus Carriers by Using a Bacillus prodigios Dokladov 12-y Nauchnoy Sessi Stalingradskogo Meditsinskogo	Diphtheria Bacillus Carriers by Using a Bacillus prodigiosus Suspe Dokladov 12-y Nauchnoy Sessi Stalingradskogo Meditsinskogo Institu	Diphtheria Bacillus Carriers by Using a Bacillus prodigiosus Suspension, Dokladov 12-y Nauchnoy Sessi Stalingradskogo Meditsinskogo Instituta, Sta	ne 'Sanatsiya' [Elimination of Bacilli] in Cases of Diphtheria Infection and of Diphtheria Bacillus Carriers by Using a Bacillus prodigiosus Suspension," Tezis Dokladov 12-y Nauchnoy Sessi Stalingradskogo Meditsinskogo Instituta, Stalingra 1952, pp 32, 33.

SAKOHTSEV,S.; ZELENSKAYA, M., zasluzhennyy vrach BSFSR.

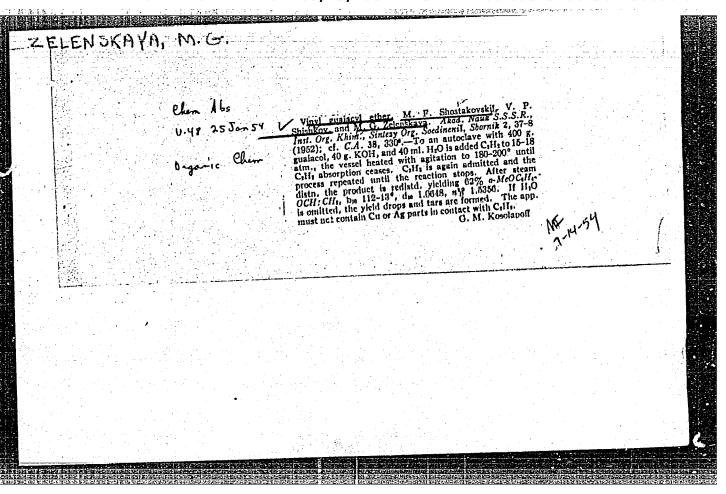
Carrying out the will of the group. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 3
no.3134-37 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Fredsedatel' zavkoma Mizhne-Tagil'skogo metallurgicheskogo
kombinata (for Sakontsev). 2. Machel'nik medsanchasti MishneTagil'skogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Zelenskaya).

(Mishniy Tagil--Steel industry--Hygienic aspects)



그리고 공연하면 연물하는 경상적인 그룹 경상을 받는 기술을 모든 글로그리는 중요로 등록 하는 것은			.0	
		4 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	Chini Unifor via plean total de M. P. Zelen Ev khovskaya, and M. C. Zelen Ev khovskaya, bir. Chem. Sci. 1952 U.S.S.R. Dir. Chem. Sci. 1952 U.S.S.R. H. L. H.	
		Synthesis and political Shostakorskii, N. A. Med Shostakorskii, Acad, Sci.	Zekhovskava Ckem. Sci. 1952 U.S.S.R., Dir. Ckem. Sci. 1952	
		skava. But. 627-32(Engl. translation)	H. L. H.	
Chemical Abst	9		M	
Vol. 48 No. May 10, 1954 Organic Chem				
Organic Chem	<u>ibury</u>			
				n in in The first
	원보기 가는 사고를 되다. 참이 15일 기가 이번 중에			
fighter brogger of fit of states				



ZELENSKAYA, M.G.		
	Chem	1
Chem at v41	N-Viori - caprolectam. M. P. Shortakorthii, N. A.	
1-28-54	Medzykhovskaya, and M. G. Zelenskaya.	
Organi Chemistry	2, 44-5(1952); Cr. C.A. 3a, 350; in 150 ml. MePh.	
	The mixt, is charged into an autocare with Calls.	
	With agricultan the autociave is neated to another the	6
	tion of C.H. is admitted. The process is repeated until	
	absorption ceases. Distin. gave 71% N-vinyl-e-caprolactam, m. 34-5°, b. 95°, b.; 131-2°. The K in the prepn. can be replaced by Na. No Cu or Ag parts of the app, must come in contact with C ₂ H ₁ .	
	in contact with CiHi. G. M. Kosolapoff	
		-
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		120 F 4 5 1 5 1

ZELENSKAYA, M. O.

USSR/Chemistry - High-Molecular Compounds Jul/Aug 52

"Synthesis and Polymerization of Vinylcaprolectam," M. F. Shostakovskiy, N. A. Medzykhovskiy, M. G. Zelenskaya, Inst of Org Chem, Acad Sci USSR "Iz Ak Nauk SSSR. Otdel Khim Nauk" No L, pp 682-689,1452

Parallel to investigations on vinylpyrollidone, authors carried out work on vinylcaprolactam (I) and its polymers, because this product is made from industrial raw
material that is more easily accessible in the USSR. Found conditions under which
I is obtained with a yield of ~70%. In the vinylation of £-caprolactam (II) with
acetylene, used as a catalyst "K salt of II, i. e., product of the interaction of
potassium metal with II. Upon synthesis, I crystallizes readily. Hydrolysis of I
leads to acetaldehyde, II, and salt of £-aminocaproic acid. Polymerization of I
proceeds well in the presence of hydrogen peroxide after heating to 11:0-150°. Isolated
cryst product of reaction of I with 02. This product may serve as peroxidic initiator
of polymerization of I. Polymerization of I under the action of heat does not take
place.

PA 229T17

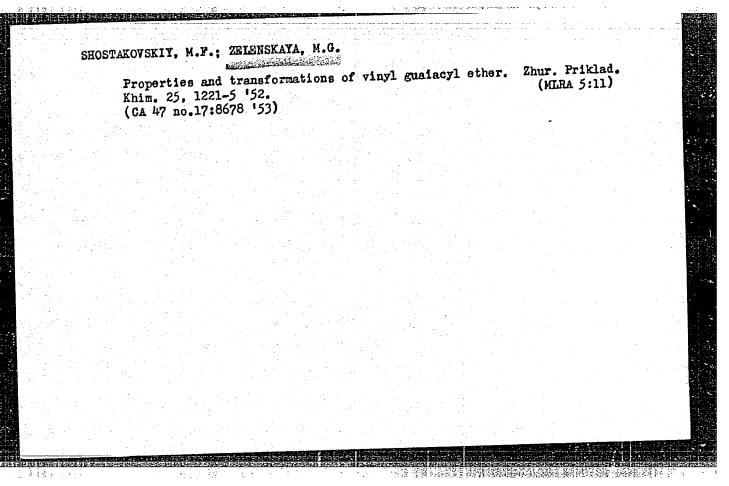
ZELENSKAYA, M. G.

USSR/Chemistry - High Molecular Compounds Jul/Aug 52

"Synthesis and Transformations of Vinylcaprolactam. I. Polymerization in the Presence of Hydrogen Peroxide," M. F. Shostakovskiy, F. P. Sidel'kovskaya, M. G. Zelenskaya, Inst of Org Chem, Acad Sci USSR "Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Khim Nauk" No 1, pp 690-695 (45)

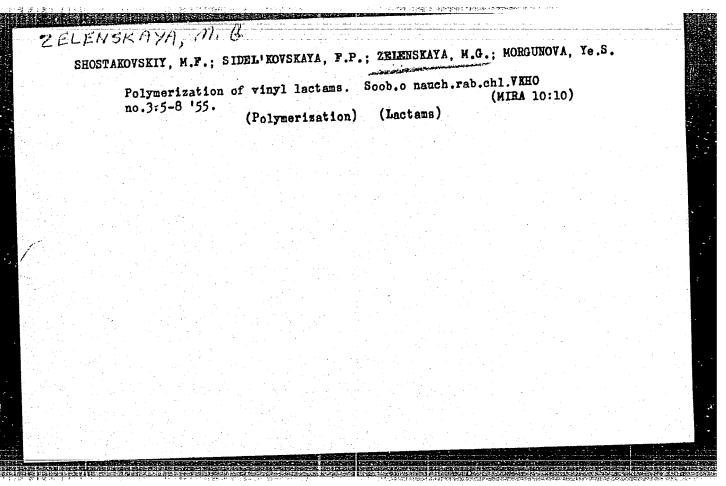
Using undild acetylene (authors state that this is the procedure customary in the USSR as distinguished from foreign practice), the authors vinylated caprolactam. They found that the Na salt of caprolactam (product of interaction of Na metal with caprolactam) is a suitable catalyst for the vinylation. They state that it is safer to use Na salt than K salt. They investigated polymerization of vinylcaprolactam in the presence of H2O2 at temps in the range 100-1500 and found that with higher temps the rate of polymerization increases, while the quantity of catalyst that is needed drops.

PA 229T18



Institution: Acad, of Sc. USCH, The N. .. Zelinskiy Institute of Organic Chardstry

Submitted : May 8, 1953



SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; SIIHL'KOVSKAYA, F.P.; ZHLENSKAYA, M.G.

Use of the iodoform reaction in the analysis of certain vinyl compounds. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim, nauk no.5:615-621 My '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D.Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR. (Iodoform) (Vinyl compounds)

POPOVSKIY, V. G.; GIDALEVICH, M. G.; DUL'NEVA, I. P.; Prinimali uchastiye: ZELENSKAYA, M. I.; SHCHELOKOVA, I. M.

Tartar crystallization during partial freezing of grape juice.

Trudy MNIIPP 1:89-98 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

(Grape juice) (Crystallization)

CELENSKAYA, M.C. AUTHORS: Shostakovskiy, M. F., Sidel'kovskaya, F. P, 62-11-24/29 Zelenskaya, M. G. TITLE: Investigations in the Field of Lactones and Lactames. (Issledovaniye v oblasti laktonov i laktamov). 8. Report Preparation of Polyvinylpyrrolidone with Protracted Action (Scobshcheniye 8. Polucheniye preparata polivinilpirrolidona prolongiruyushchego PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR, Otdel.Khim.Nauk, 1957, Nr 11, pp. 1406-1408 ABSTRACT: The task of the present paper was the production of polymers of the vinylpyrrolidone with relatively high molecular weight, discovering the characteristics for an active preparation in extended view and ascertaining the conditions for the production of it. For this purpose the polymerization of the vinylpyrrolidone under presence of H202 and of the azoisobutyric-acid-dinitril as well as in a aqueous solution under the influence of H2O2 was investigated. It is shown that in the presence of azoleobutyrio--acid-dinitril the polymerization takes place at a lower temperature but also much slower than in a pdymerization with H2O2. The plymeride developping on this occasion show a much higher viscosity, but have no colour or odour. The polymeride obtained at more than 1000 almost always have an unpleasant scent and a Card 1/2 yellowish colour. The polymerization under H202-influence in a